The Evening World Daily Magazine

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1918

Washington Made Peace By Fighting First to Insure Permanence

Only When, by Fighting to a Finish, He Had Established a Complete Victory for the American Revolution, Would Washington Hear the Peace Overtures of England—Had Shown Power to Enforce Continuance.

By Albert Payson Terhune.

"THERE is nothing which will so soon produce an honorable peace as a state of preparation for war. We must either do this or else patch up an inglorious peace, after all the toil, blood and treasure we have spent."

So wrote George Washington, when, in 1781, word reached him that England was ready to talk peace terms with her rebellious American colonies. The war had dragged on, until the enemy's first plan of crushing our country into a grovelling submission had been changed to a desire to fool us by offers of peace which would accomplish almost the same fatal purpose.

The British people at large were tired of paying heavy taxes toward the destruction of a revolution that refused to be destroyed. Crazy old King George III. and his obstinate ministers sought to soothe the English and at the same time to appeal to war-weary America by means of peace talk which would leave all the advantage with the mother country.

Both in Congress and in the street here there were only too many pacifists and Tories glad enough to listen to such talk. "Peace on any terms" seemed better to them than no peace at all. Washington, above all others, recognized the peril of such talk. Says Henry Cabot Lodge:

"To Washington's watching eye the signs of coming peace from England were plainly visible. If peace should come as things then were, America would be shorn of her most valuable possessions. A decisive blow must be struck at once, before the enemy's slow political movements could come to a head."

In other words, America must at once put herself into a position to demand much more favorable peace terms than the success of the Revolution had thus far warranted. Here is the master stroke Washington planned—and executed—before a definite peace offer from England could weaken our fighting determination:

There were two strong English armies here in the United States. One was holding New York. The second, and more powerful, under Cornwallis, was scourging the South. Washington, at White Plains, was confronting the New York army. Secretly he mustered every available man, made a detour of New York, and was well on his way Southward before the British in New York suspected he had started. At the same time he ordered every American and French ship to be rushed to the South. (De Barras, who commanded about half the French fleet, had had a squabble with De Grasse, who commanded the other half. De Barras refused to go South. Washington, by a fiery, yet diplomatic, appeal to his patriotism, induced him to change his mind and join De Grasse. Washington, by the way, held the honorary rank of Marshal of France, in order that French military leaders might consent to obey his commands.)

Down upon the unsuspecting Cornwallis, at Yorktown, Va., swooped Washington's land army and the allied fleet. Caught unprepared and with no hope of timely reinforcements, Cornwallis was forced to surrender his whole strong army to Washington. When the British Prime Minister heard of this disaster to England's arms, he shouted, in utter despair:

"It's all over! IT'S ALL OVER!"

Peace talk, on decidedly more favorable terms to America, now broke out afresh in England. But Washington still feared his wily foes' diplomacy. He thought, says one historian, "it might be only a blind to enable the enemy to gain time and to strike again. He therefore continued his appeals for fresh and ample preparation. * * * saying we were being lulled into a false and fatal sense of security."

"For my part," Washington wrote to a suggester of premature peace, "I view our situation as such that, instead of relaxing, we ought to improve the present moment. If we follow this blow with vigor and energy, I think the game is our own."

He could not yet secure the peace he wanted—the peace that would ensure a complete and permanent freedom to our country. So, against the advice of less wise men, he turned a deaf ear to the cooings of the British peace dove, and urged forward his exhausted countrymen to another whole year of war. Which is why we are now free instead of being a British province, and why the war for independence once won did not have to be fought over again as soon as the enemy had recovered his breath.

Washington, too, had a way of his own in dealing with "frightfulness." The British authorities hit on a trick of scaring patriots away from enlistment booths. They captured young Capt. Huddy of the American Army (a prisoner of war, not a guerilla or a pirate or a sniper or a spy) and hanged him as a felon would be hanged.

As soon as Washington heard of this he chose one or two British prisoners of the same rank as Huddy's, selecting them by lot, and sent a message to the English General that "unless the murderers were given up he should be obliged to retaliate." Which brought frightfulness to an abrupt end and ensured for American prisoners, henceforth, a less barbarous treatment.

It was Washington, also, who first tackled the problem of "enemy aliens." Acting on his own responsibility, in 1777, he dispelled the swarms of local spies by ordering every foreigner and alleged foreign sympathizer to take a solemn oath of allegiance to the patriot cause. He gave them thirty days in which to take this oath, with the alternative of being "treated as public enemies." Pacifists and traitors howled at this command. Even Congress accused Washington of "violating civil rights." To which a terse reply was made that, until such time as England should be beaten by us, "civil rights" were mere trifles.

Against ruthless and overwhelming foreign foes, against poverty and unpreparedness and treachery and pacificism and apathy at home, against a bitter and powerful faction of enemies and detractors and destructive critics in Congress, against the very elements of cold and snow and contrary winds, George Washington fought for eight long years, fought, single-handed, the one man in America capable of such a task.

And he won!

Labor Saving for the Busy Bee

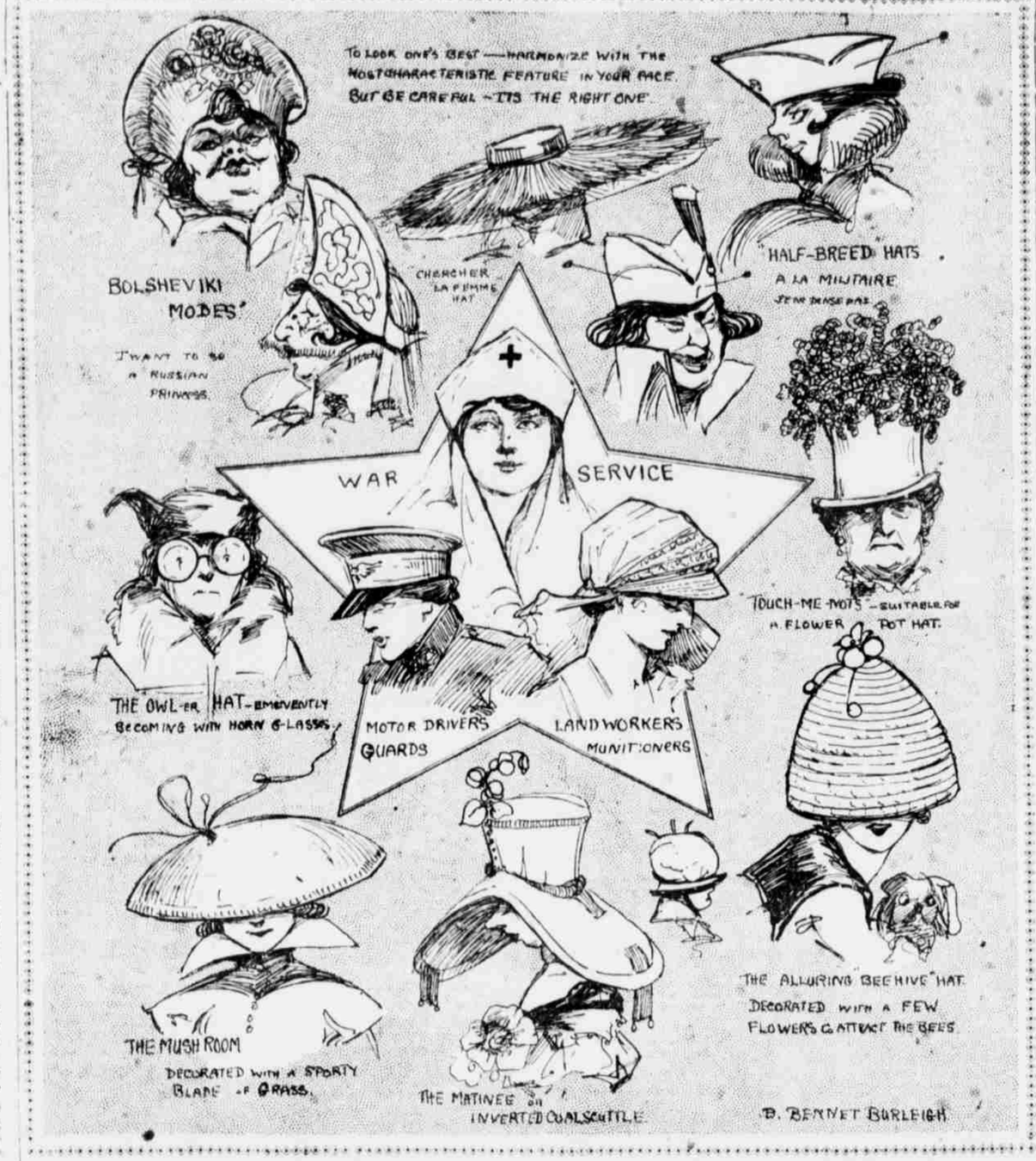
BEFORE the bee can start on his busy round of collecting honey a place must be provided to store the popular sweet and as the wax in the comb is ten times as great in bulk as the honey it contains, much time used to be spent in purely construction work.

The machine for making artificial comb foundations, invented by Francis A. Dunham, has greatly increased the quantity of honey gathered by a swarm of bees. It was patented in 1881 and is one of the most important devices ever produced by woman.

The artificial combs take the place for drones, or "cells all being "worker" size, and only eggs of that kind are laid by the mother of the hive, the queen bee. The little insects accept the assistance offered, complete the walls of the cells and fill them with honey.

English Artist's Impressions of New York Hats

MISS B. BENNET BURLEIGH GATHERS SOME SKETCHES IN FIFTH AVENUE.



Chewing Gum, Whiskers, Oats, Flivvers

The American Soldier in France and England Now Must Lay Off on Jaw-Wagging, So the Allied Warriors (Fanatical Converts to Gum Chewing) Can Accumulate an Adequate Chicle Supply—The Froghopper Sure Can Jump, Which Reminds Us of Oats, but Flivvery Detroit Isn't Interested.

BY ARTHUR ("BUGS") BAER.

PATRIOTIC American star-spangled jaws which have been proudly waving in the breeze are hooked for a cessation of chicle-chewing hostilities. Not that an armistice, or rather jawistice, has been established, but that an epidemic of chiclitis has busted out in the Allied armies and American jaws must remain vacant while chicle ammunition is being hustled over to supply Allied jaws. An exceedingly robust rash of gum chewing has broken out in England, and no English soldier will amble forth to flatten the Kaiser unless he has a gum of chewing gum parked in his face. Which is the reason why English chins are floating stylishly in the zephyrs and Americans are wearing their jaw pieces at half mast. The Constitution and chewing gum both follow the flag.

English chin pieces are wagging at the rate of ten thousand revolutions a minute, which almost equals the record established by the Russian flywheel government, which has a record of eleven thousand revolutions every sixty seconds, plus. The latest Bullshevik edict commands all Russian soldiers to cancel their whiskers, as several Russian armies have been captured by the Huns because they stopped in their chin shrubbery while retreating. With chewing gum and whiskers playing such an important part in the war, we can be prepared to bear that there has been an embargo placed on freckles, parenthood and second-hand toothpicks.

Nothing is too small to be overlooked by this war, but they slope with our goat when they boost the price of staring at New York from the Woolworth bungalow. The former price of ogling Manhattan from the Five and Ten Pedestal was 50 cents. Now it is $5 a look. It is impossible to apprehend why the cost of looking should be accelerated. If they raise the price of looking a few more times, the Hun Congress is liable to order us to keep our eyes shut on Mondays.

Another peculiar feature of the Kaiser's efforts to invade to Paris is the effect on oats. Ever since the Crown Prince's old man aspired to make the world a suburb of Potsdam oats have been acting like a froghopper with two sets of hops. Now, a froghopper is neither a frog nor a grasshopper, but it combines the hopping talent of a frog with the gyrating power of a grasshopper. And a froghopper can jump some, which is the reason it resembles oats. Oats have leaped from a pewter dime a bushel to almost a dollar. When the Prodigal Son daffoodled out into the wide wide world to publish his edition of wild oats, he had more fun for less money than a basket party in the Automat. Wild and tame oats were very cheap at that time.

But now oats are getting so dear that they are almost stylish. With oats peddling at a dollar a bushel, they will soon be wearing 'em on Fifth Avenue. Instead of eating 'em for breakfast, we will be looking at 'em for supper. Two looks at a dollar bushel of oatmeal should be enough of a meal for anybody. The high price of oats is tough on the poor old Dobbins, whose nosebags will be cut down to a spoonful of oats a meal. Of course, the tall price of oats won't affect the owners of flivvers much, as a flivver can live on a gallon of water a day and a little gasoline poured into its ear for dessert.

Detroit isn't worrying about the cost of oats, as ever since Hank Ford started knitting Fords all Detroiters have been oat haters. Oats aren't any use in a garage, and they know it out in Detroit. But in the rest of America we must have oats, either tame or wild. Especially the latter.

The First Express Company

THE first express company in America was launched seventy-nine years ago, when an advertisement appeared in the Boston and New York papers announcing that "William F. Harnden has made arrangements with the Providence Railroad and the New York Boat Company to run a car through from Boston to New York and vice versa four times weekly. He will accompany the car himself, take care of all small packages that may be intrusted to his care and see them safely delivered." Today Harnden might be prosecuted for publishing a misleading advertisement, for his "express car" was entirely imaginary, and he carried parcels in a valise. Harnden had long been a conductor on the railway, and his former associates permitted him to travel without charge. The railroad got nothing in the way of express charges. Harnden's first competitor was Alvin Adams, who became the founder of the Adams Express Company.

DODGING A TWENTY-HOUR DAY.

"AREN'T you going home?" inquired Mr. Dolan.

"Not this day nor to-morrow," replied Mr. Rafferty. "I'm not going to work more than eight hours a day and the only way I can be true to my principles is to stay away from home where they're taking down the stove and shaking rugs."

Mr. Morris's Plan for Five To Live on $15.26 a Week Means $473 Deficit a Year

Frank P. Walsh, Counsel for the Employees of the Packing Industry, Prepares Budget of Necessary Living Costs, Showing Young Millionaire's Figures, Based on Wages Paid, Are Far Too Low.

YOUNG NELSON MORRIS of Chicago, financial head of Morris & Co., packers, employing 25,000 men and doing an aggregate business yearly of $50,000,000, testified two days ago that the average pay of his men was $800 a year—about $15.26 per week—and that ten hours constituted a day's work. He believed a family of five could live on that if economy were practised; if the children walked to school; if they got along with two pairs of shoes each a year; if they went to the theatre not oftener than three times a year, and if not more than $20 a year was spent for each child's clothing.


FRANK P. WALSH.

Frank P. Walsh, counsel for the men who are seeking through the Federal Government an adjustment of the wage scale, submitted a budget of expenses of a typical family of five among the workers, showing how, on an $800 a year basis, the family would be in arrears at the end of the year for more than $470. The budget is herewith submitted. Read it carefully and see how real "economy" would have to be practised to keep the deficit to this figure:

Minimum cost of living per year for family of five—

Rent for flat, $20 a month, a year	$240.00
Hard coal, six tons, at $10 a ton	60.00
Kindling wood for the home	5.00
Gas for light and summer cooking, $2.50 a month	30.00
Total	$335.00
CLOTHING FOR MAN.	
Suit of clothes	$25.00
Working clothes	5.00
One hat	2.50
Shirts for the year	6.00
Socks for the year	3.00
Two pairs shoes	8.00
Collars and ties	2.25
Underwear for the year	8.00
Overcoat	16.00
Total	$75.75
CLOTHING FOR WIFE.	
Clothes	$50.00
Two pairs shoes, $3 each	6.00
One pair of rubbers	1.00
Total	$57.00
CLOTHING FOR CHILDREN.	
Clothes for three children, $8 each	$24.00
Three pairs of shoes for each child, $1.50 each	13.50
Shoe repairing for family	10.00
Total	$47.50
FOODSTUFFS.	
Meats for family, 40 cents a day	$146.00
Bread, 20 cents a day	73.00
Cake and pastry, 10 cents a day	36.50
Milk, 15 cents a day	54.75
Potatoes, one peck a week, at 45 cents	23.40
Sugar, four pounds a week, at 8 cents a pound	20.80
Flour, 24½ pounds a month, at $1.38 23	16.64
Tea, 15 cents a week	7.80
Coffee, 30 cents a week	15.60
Breakfast foods and cereals, 25 cents a week	13.00
Butter, three pounds a week, 45 cents a pound	69.20
Lard, one pound a week, at 35 cents a pound	18.20
Eggs, one dozen a week, at 40 cents a dozen	20.80
Cheese, one pound a week, at 40 cents a pound	20.80
Total	$536.49
VEGETABLES.	
Cabbages, 20 cents a week	$10.40
Onions, 20 cents a week	10.40
Turnips and carrots, 20 cents a week	10.40
Lettuce, radishes, spinach, &c., 15 cents a week	7.80
Total	$39.00
FRUITS AND SUNDRIES.	
Apples, 15 cents a week	$7.80
Bananas, lemons and oranges	10.00
Fruits for preserving, with needed sugar	12.50
Salt, pepper, spices, ketchup, etc.	4.80
Matches, a year	.50
Pickles, 5 cents per week	2.60
Total	$38.20
CANNED FOODS.	
Corn, 15 cents a week	$7.80
Tomatoes, 15 cents a week	7.80
Peas, 15 cents a week	7.80
Total	$23.40
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Life insurance, a year	$20.00
Union dues, a year	20.00
Ice for family, 10 cents a day for four months	12.00
Insurance on household goods	3.00
Street car fare, $1.00 per week	52.00
School supplies for three children, $2 each	6.00
Donation to Church	10.00
Daily paper, 50 cents a month	6.00
Doctor and medicine bills	10.00
Theatre attendance for family, once a year	2.50
Vacation and park amusements	5.00
Savings for rainy day	—
Total	$145.50
Grand total	$1,298.84
Present wages of laborer, 300 days at $2.75 a day	$825.60
Deficit	**473.24**